4th Grade English Language Arts

Pacing Guide and Unpacked Standards



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Groveport Madison ELA Pacing Guide

➤ Indicates Blueprint Focus Standards

4 th	Reading Foundational Skills	Reading Literature	Reading Informational	Writing	Speaking & Listening	Language
1st 9 wks	RF.4.3 (a) Apply phonics & word analysis	➤ RL4.2 (a,b) Analyze text to determine poetry/story theme & to	➤ RI.4.1 Explain text evidence ➤ RI.4.6 Compare & contrast perspectives of same event/topic ➤ RI.4.7 Interpret multimedia	➤ W.4.2 (a,b,c,d,e,) Write informative & explanatory pieces ➤ W.4.3 (a,b,c,d,e) Write narrative pieces ➤ W.4.4 (a,b,c,d,e) Organize writing ➤ W4.5 Plan, revise, edit ➤ W.4.6 Use technology to produce, publish & collaborate	SL4.1 (a,b,c,d) Converse collaboratively SL4.2 Paraphrase information presented orally/ other media SL.4.6 Differentiate speech for task/ situation	➤ L.4.1 (a,b,c,d,e,f,g) Demonstrate command of conventions grammar (progressive verbs,auxiliaries, prepositions) ➤ L.4.2 (a,b,c,d) Demonstrate command of conventions capitalization, punctuation, spelling
2nd 9 wks	RF.4.3 (a) Apply phonics & word analysis	summarize ➤ RL.4.3 Analyze story elements ➤ RL.4.5 Explain structure of poems & drama	➤ RI.4.2(a,b) Analyze text development to determine main idea & summarize info ➤ RI.4.3 Explain events, ideas & concepts in science/history text ➤ RI.4.5 Describe structure of events, ideas & concepts ➤ RI.4.9 Integrate two texts	➤ W.4.1 (a,b,c,d) Write opinion pieces ➤ W.4.3 (a,b,c,d,e) Write narrative pieces ➤ W.4.7 Conduct short research ➤ W.4.4(a,b,c,d,e) Organize writing ➤ W4.5 Plan, revise, edit ➤ W.4.9 (a,b) Draw evidence to support your analysis	SL4.1 (a,b,c,d) Converse collaboratively SL.4.4 Report on a topic & tell a story SL.4.5 Add visuals, audio, multimedia to presentations SL.4.6 Speak for task & situation	➤ L.4.1 (a,b,c,d,e,f,g) Demonstrate command of conventions grammar (progressive verbs,auxiliaries, prepositions) ➤ L.4.2 (a,b,c,d) Demonstrate command of conventions capitalization, punctuation, spelling ➤ L.4.4 (a,b,c) Determine or clarify unknown/multiple meaning words & phrases ➤ L.4.5 (a,b,c) Demonstrate word relationships, figurative language
3rd 9 wks	RF.4.3 (a) Apply phonics & word analysis RF4.4 (a,b,c) Read with accuracy & fluency	➤ RL4.2 (a,b) Analyze text to determine poetry/story theme & to summarize ➤ RL.4.3 Analyze story elements ➤ RL.4.4 Determine meaning of words/phrases (including mythology) ➤ RL.4.6 Explain points of view found in single text ➤ RL.4.9 Compare & contrast	➤ RI.4.1 Explain text evidence ➤ RI.4.2 (a.b) Analyze text development to determine main idea & summarize information ➤ RI.4.3 Explain events, ideas & concepts in sci/history text ➤ RI.4.4 Determine the meaning of academic & domain-specific words ➤ RI.4.6 Compare & contrast perspectives of same event/topic ➤ RI.4.8 Explain how author uses evidence to support points	➤ W.4.1 (a,b,c,d) Write opinion pieces ➤ W.4.2 (a,b,c,d,e,) Write informative & explanatory ➤ W.4.8 Recall & gather information from sources ➤ W.4.9 (a,b) Draw evidence to support your analysis ➤ W.4.4 (a,b,c,d,e) Organize writing ➤ W.4.6 Use technology to produce, publish & collaborate	SL4.1 (a,b,c,d) Converse collaboratively SL4.2 Paraphrase information presented orally & other media SL.4.3 Summarize speaker's points & evidence SL.4.5 Add visuals, audio, multimedia to presentations	➤L.4.1 (a,b,c,d,e,f,g) Demonstrate command of conventions grammar (progressive verbs,auxiliaries, prepositions) ➤L.4.3 (a,b,c) Use knowledge of language ➤L.4.4 (a,b,c) Determine or clarify unknown/multiple meaning words, Latin/Greek roots , ➤L.4.5 (a,b,c)Demonstrate word relationships, figurative language ➤L.4.6 Acquire & use tier two & three words & phrases
4th 9 wks	RF.4.3 (a) Apply phonics & word analysis RF.4.4 (a,b,c) Read with accuracy & fluency	mythology ➤RL.4.5 Explain structure of poems & drama	➤ RI.4.5 Describe structure of events, ideas & concepts ➤ RI.4.7 Interpret multimedia ➤ RI.4.8 Explain how author uses evidence to support points ➤ RI.4.9 Integrate two texts RI.4.10 Read, comprehend and connect to informational text	➤ W.4.2 (a,b,c,d,e,) Write informative & explanatory pieces ➤ W.4.7 Conduct short research ➤ W.4.8 recall & gather information from sources ➤ W.4.4 (a,b,c,d,e) Organize writing ➤ W.4.6 Use technology to publish & collaborate W.4.10 Write over short or extended time, for task, purpose & audience	SL4.1 (a,b,c,d) Converse collaboratively SL.4.3 Identify speaker's points & evidence SL.4.4 Report on a topic & tell a story SL.4.6 Differentiate how to speak for task & situation	➤ L.4.1 (a,b,c,d,e,f,g) Demonstrate command of conventions grammar (progressive verbs,auxiliaries, prepositions) ➤ L.4.2 (a,b,c,d) Demonstrate command of conventions capitalization, punctuation, spelling ➤ L.4.3 (a,b,c) Use knowledge of language ➤ L.4.5 (a,b,c) Demonstrate word relationships, figurative language ➤ L.4.6 Acquire & use tier two & three words & phrases

RL 4.1	Standard: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.		Anchor: Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.		
Essential Quest	ion(s)	Vocabul	ary	Criteria for Success	
learned in How can I my unders Essential Skills Quote acc what the trinference information Explain here.	 Essential Question(s) □ How can I use what I already know with what I've learned in the text to make meaning? □ How can I learn to read between the lines to deepen my understanding? Essential Skills □ Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text. □ Differentiate between explicit and inferred information. □ Explain how details and examples support inferences. 		purpose	Limited: Explain what the text says explicitly and draw simple inferences from the text. Basic: Explain what the text says explicitly and draw simple inferences; refer to details and examples in text when explaining what the text says explicitly. Proficient: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text Accelerated: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and implicitly when drawing inferences from the text. Advanced: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and implicitly when drawing complex inferences from the text.	
Question Stems				Key Strategies	
 What was the author's purpose in writing this text? What does the author mean when they say? Which specific details in the text lead you to that conclusion? What can you infer from what you have read so far? Why do you think that? Can you give specific examples from the text tha support your thinking? 		that	 Text-based questions Model rereading to find text evidence and clarify your thinking. Annotating text Rereading to clarify information Close reading techniques 		
	nswer questions to demonstrate understand plicitly to the text as the basis for the answer	•		euote accurately from a text when explaining what the explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.	

RL 4.2

Standard: Analyze literary text development.

- a. Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text.
- b. Summarize the text, incorporating a theme determined from details in the text.

Anchor: Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas

Essential Question(s)

- ☐ In what ways can I use the details of text and the lesson or message to recognize the genre and its purpose?
- ☐ How can I use the details of the text to express the theme?
- ☐ How can I briefly and accurately express the key elements/ideas of the story?

Essential Skills

- Apply textual details to determine the theme of a story, drama, or poem.
- ☐ Define "theme" of a story, drama, or poem.
- ☐ Summarize key ideas and details of a story, drama, or poem.

Vocabulary

- □ theme
- details
- □ convey
- summarizemessage
- universal themes
- □ character's actions
- □ sentence

Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors)

Limited: Identify an explicitly stated theme in a story, drama, or poem; determine the details in the text.

Basic: Determines an explicitly stated theme in a story, drama, or poem; determine the key details in the text.

Proficient: Determine the theme of a story, drama, or poem and summarize the text.

Accelerated: Determine an implicit theme of a story, drama, or poem; summarize the text.

Advanced: Determine an implicit theme of a story, drama, or poem by referring to key details; objectively summarize the text.

Key Strategies

- Rereading to clarify information—close reading techniques
- Text-based questions
- Provide opportunities for students to process information through peer interaction (e.g. think pair share, turn to your partner, numbered heads together).
- Emphasize that summaries are void of details.

Questions Stems

- ☐ What is the main idea of this poem/drama/ story?
- ☐ Which of the following best captures the theme of the text?
- ☐ How do the character's actions help determine the theme?
- ☐ How do the character's actions help support the theme?
- ☐ How is the central message conveyed throughout the story?
- ☐ Can you summarize what has happened so far?
- ☐ Convey to your partner in one sentence what the story is about?

RL3.2: Recount stories, including, fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text.

RL5.2: Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text, including how characters in a story or drama respond to challenges or how the speaker in a poem reflects upon a topic; summarize the text.

RL 4.3	Standard: Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).		'	Anchor: Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.
Essential Quest	ion(s)	Vocabulary		
	one or more of the story affect the text?	□ describe □ specific details □ character □ setting		Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors) Limited: Identify a character, setting, or event in a story or
 □ Identify the character, setting, and/ or event. □ Identify specific details about: characters, settings, and/or events. □ Describe a character, the setting, or an event using a character's thoughts, words, or actions based on evidence in text. 		location environment sequence major/minor event dialogue		drama, drawing on explicitly stated details in the text. Basic: Describe a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on explicitly stated details in the text. Proficient: Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text. Accelerated: Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on implicit details in the text. Advanced: Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on implicitly stated details in
	 a character in the story using spec the setting of the story using speci 			the text and relationships with other characters or events in the text.
 Describe what happened in the story when What do you thinklooks like (character or setting) What words does the author use to describe (character or setting). What words let you know what the character was thinking? Why do you think that happened that way in the story? Describe the impact of the setting on the outcome of the story. Did the environment affect the outcome of the story? 			 Key Strategies Rereading to clarify information—close reading techniques Provide opportunities for students to find and describe evidence of a character's thinking and feeling. Model how to identify main and supporting charact Demonstrate setting as it pertains to time, place, ar environment. 	
	feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of			ompare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text characters interact).

RL 4.4	Standard: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology (e.g., Herculean).		Anchor: Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.	
Essential Quest	ion(s)	Vocabulary	L	Criteria for Success
□ How does affect the r How does figurative latext? Essential Skills □ Recogniz mythical of Know sign character □ Determine as they an Determine	Essential Skills ☐ Recognize words and phrases. ☐ Recognize words and phrases that allude to mythical characters. ☐ Know significant Greek characters and defining characteristics.			 (Performance Level Descriptors) Limited: Determine the meaning of basic words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those alluding to significant characters in mythology, through explicitly stated details. Basic: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology, through explicitly stated details. Proficient: Determine the meaning of words and phrases at they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology. Accelerated: Determine the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases as they are used in a text, based on implicit textual support.
Questions Stem				Advanced: Determine the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases as they are used in a text, by making
☐ Can you r meaning?	s the wordmean in this sentence? read the words or sentences around the vortex. s the phrasemean?		rmine its	connections to subtle, sparse textual support. Key Strategies Seeking meaning of unknown vocabulary
 □ What strategies can you use to help you find the meaning of the word □ In this sentence, the wordmeans □ Why do you think the author used this word (mythology term) to desc 		•	e?	 Rereading to clarify information—close reading techniques Provide opportunities to use reference materials (digital and print)
RL3.4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from non-literal language			in a text, i	etermine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used including figurative language such as metaphors and similes. de 5 Language standards 4-6 for additional expectations.)

RL 4.5

Standard: Explain major differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, rhythm, meter) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions) when writing or speaking about a text.

Anchor: Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole

Essential Question(s)

- ☐ How does the text structure help me understand the text?
- ☐ Why does the structure of the text matter?
- What are the differences between text structures in different types of text?

Essential Skills

- ☐ Differentiate between poems, drama, and prose.
- ☐ Refer to the structural elements of poems, prose, and drama when writing or speaking.
- ☐ Analyze how a sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text.
- ☐ Analyze how particular structure contributes to development of theme, setting, or plot.

Vocabulary

- ☐ rhythm☐ meter
- □ alliteration
- symbolism
- □ theme
- □ cast
- □ verse
- stage directions
- □ setting
- □ story

Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors)

Limited: Explain obvious differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refer to basic structural elements.

Basic: Explain differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refer to basic structural elements.

Proficient: Explain major differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refer to the structural elements.

Accelerated: Explain how major differences between poems, drama, and prose affect meaning, and refer to complex structural elements.

Advanced: Explain how major and minor differences between poems, drama, and prose affect meaning, and refer to complex structural elements.

Questions Stems

- ☐ This selection can best be described as ____?
- ☐ Can you show me a verse in this poem?
- ☐ Who are the major characters in the play/drama?
- ☐ Can you explain the difference between a poem and a selection of prose?
- ☐ Find an example of how the author uses rhythm in the poem.
- Where is this drama set?
- ☐ Explain the differences between a poem and a drama
- ☐ Can you show me an example of a verse, rhythm, and/or meter in this poem?

Key Strategies

- Close Reading strategies
- Provide opportunities to compare and contrast genres.
- Demonstrate the differences between the elements of prose, poetry, drama.

RL3.5: Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections.

RL5.5: Explain how a series of chapters, scenes or stanzas fit together to provide the overall structure of a particular story, drama, or poem

RL 4.6 Standard: Explain the different perspective	nces in the point(s) of view in a s of the characters.	Anchor: Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.
Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary	
 How does the difference between first and third person influence how the story it told? Essential Skills Define vocabulary, compare/ contrast, and point of view. Recognize and define first- and third-person narrations. Identify point of view (including first- and third-person narrations). Compare the points of view (including rst- and third-person narrations). Contrast the points of view (including rst and third-person narrations). 	perspective narrate narrator first person third person selections text stories	Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors) Limited: Compare and contrast explicitly stated points of view from which different stories are narrated; identify first- and third-person narrations. Basic: Compare and contrast explicitly stated points of view from which different stories are narrated, including differences between first- and third-person narrations. Proficient: Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations. Accelerated: Compare and contrast implicit points of view from which different stories are narrated, including differences between first- and third-person narrations. Advanced: Compare and contrast implicit points of view from which different stories are narrated, including shifting
Questions Stems		points of view and the difference between first- and third-person narrations.
 □ Is the selection/story written in the first or third person? How do you know? □ Who is telling the story in this selection? □ How is the perspective of the narrator different in the stories we read. □ Are there similarities in the perspective from which these stories are being told? □ How does the narrator's point of view influence the actions in the story? 		Key Strategies
RL3.6: Distinguish their own point of view from of the characters.		6.6: Describe how a narrator's or speaker's point of view ences how events are described.

RL 4.7

Standard: Make connections between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.

Anchor: Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.

Essential Question(s)

☐ How do audio and visual representations express the ideas of the text?

Essential Skills

- ☐ Identify similarities and differences between a text and a visual or oral presentation.
- □ Recall specific descriptions and directions in a text of a story or drama and its visual or oral presentation.
- ☐ Identify story or drama in text, visually or orally.
- □ Recognize stage directions in a story/drama both in text and visual/oral presentations.
- Connect specific descriptions and directions between written and oral or visual presentations of text.

Vocabulary

- compare
- □ contrast□ presentation
- □ visual
- oral
- □ drama
- □ version□ specific
- descriptions
- directions

Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors)

Limited: Identify explicit details that connect the text of a story or drama with the visual or oral presentation of the text.

Basic: Identify details that connect the text of a story or drama with the visual or oral presentation of the text.

Proficient: Make connections between the text of a story or drama and the visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.

Accelerated: Make connections between information within the text of a story or drama and the visual or oral presentation of the text, providing textual evidence where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.

Advanced: Make connections between implicit information within the text of a story or drama and the visual or oral presentation of the text, providing textual evidence where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.

Questions Stems

- ☐ How are the story and the visual presentation (picture, drawing, video) the same?
- ☐ How are the story and the oral presentation (speech, recording)) the same?
- ☐ How does the drawing/visual show what the author is saying.
- □ Does the presentation accurately reflect the story?
- What part of the story or drama is represented by the presentation?

RL3.7: Explain how specific aspects of a text's illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story (e.g., create mood, emphasize aspects of a character or setting).

Key Strategies

- Demonstrate how to make connections between the text and a visual or oral presentation.
- Demonstrate how to compare and contrast different types of texts with dramatic, visual, and oral presentation.

RL5.7: Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text (e.g., graphic novel, multimedia presentation of fiction, folktale, myth, poem).

RL 4.9	Standard: Compare and contrast the to themes and topics (e.g., opposition of g patterns of events (e.g., the quest) in st traditional literature from different culture	good and evil) and tories, myths, and	Anchor: Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.
Essential Ques	tion(s)	Vocabulary	Criteria for Success
similar everage similar everag	specific details describing themes, revent patterns in stories, myths, and al literature from different cultures. Similarities and differences in themes, revent patterns in stories, myths, and al literature from different cultures.	compare contrast treatment culture patterns events traditional myth story text	Limited: Identify similar explicitly stated themes and topics and patterns of events in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures. Basic: Describe the treatment of similar explicitly stated themes and topics and patterns of events in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures. Proficient: Compare and contrast the treatment of similar themes and topics and patterns of events in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures. Accelerated: Compare and contrast the treatment of implicit
literature	in stories, myths, and traditional from different cultures.		themes and topics and patterns of events in complex stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures. Advanced: Compare and contrast the treatment of implicit themes and topics and patterns of events in complex
Questions Sten			stories, myths, and traditional literature from different
☐ What is t☐ How is th	his story about? he theme of this text? his theme similar to other stories we have		cultures; make higher level inferences to identify support used by authors. Key Strategies
 Can you see any patterns in the events in this story and other stories we have read? How do the events of this text differ from other stories we have read? How is a myth different from a story? How is this version of the story different from the version from (country or culture) 		 Demonstrate how to identify universal themes in literature(good vs. evil). Demonstrate how to identify patterns used in a variety of genres (quest). Provide opportunities for students to identify themes and pattern of events in traditional literature. 	
•	e and contrast the themes, settings, and pare author about the same or similar cha		Compare and contrast stories in the same genre (e.g., es and adventure stories) on their approaches to similar

themes and topics.

books from a series).

Standard: By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, Anchor: Read and comprehend complex literary and including stories, dramas, and poetry, in the grades 4-5 text informational texts independently and proficiently. **RL 4,10** complexity band independently and proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. Activate prior knowledge and draw on previous experiences in order to make text-to-self or text-to-text connections and comparisons. **Essential Question(s)** Vocabulary **Key Strategies** ☐ What strategies am I using to become an independent reading independent and pro cient reader of literary Teacher uses scaffolding with grade level texts to genres provide access for all students. texts? literature • Students should be self monitor their reading for level **Essential Skills** comprehension. range • Provide opportunities for students to choose a variety ☐ Identify/understand key ideas and stories of genres for personal reading. drama details. Fiction-Nonfiction Pairs poetrv ☐ Identify/understand craft and structure. Close Reading Techniques ☐ Identify/understand integration of knowledge and ideas. ☐ Comprehend key ideas and details. Comprehend craft and structure. □ Comprehend integration of knowledge and ideas. **Questions Stems** ☐ What have you read independently lately? ☐ What was the reading range of this book? ■ What genres have you read? ☐ What genre did you enjoy the most? ☐ Have you read multiple books by the same author? ■ Who is your favorite author? □ Do you think you are ready to move to the next level? RL3.10: By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, RL5.10: By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, at the high end of the grades 2-3 including stories, dramas, and poetry, at the high end of the grades 4-5 text complexity band independently and proficiently. text complexity band independently and proficiently.

RI 4.1	explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.		Anchor: Read close to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.
Essential Quest	tion(s)	Vocabulary	
Essential Question(s) ☐ How can I use what I already know with what I've learned in the text to make meaning? ☐ How can I learn to read between the lines to deepen my understanding? Essential Skills ☐ Differentiate between explicit and inferred information. ☐ Identify explicit details when explaining text and drawing inferences. ☐ Analyze the text using details and examples. ☐ Summarize explicit information through inferences. ☐ Determine the similarities and differences of the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to that of listening or viewing the audio, video, or live version of the text.		inference example details text specific support author message purpose explain	Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors) Limited: Explain what the text says explicitly and draw simple inferences from the text. Basic: Explain what the text says explicitly, referring to details and examples from the text, and draw simple inferences from the text. Proficient: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text. Accelerated: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and implicitly when drawing inferences from the text. Advanced: Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and implicitly when drawing complex inferences from the text;
Questions Stem			Key Strategies
 □ What is the message so far? □ What does the author mean when he/she says? □ Which details in the text led you to that conclusion? □ Why do you think that? Can you give specific examples from the text that support your thinking? □ What was the purpose of this piece? □ Give examples of other pieces that were written with the same purpose. 		 Provide opportunities for students to read closely providing specific examples from the text. 	
	answer questions to demonstrate unde plicitly to the text as the basis for the a	RI 5.1: Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.	

	Standard: Analyze informational text deve	elopment.		Anchor: Determine the main idea of a text and explain
RI 4.2	a. Determine the main idea of a text and e	and explain how it is		how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.
	supported by key details. b. Provide a summary of the text that inclu	ides the main ide	а	
	and key details, as well as other important		.	
Essential Quest	tion(s)	Vocabu	lary	Criteria for Success
ideas and a Essential Skills Identify the Explain he idea.	briefly and accurately express the main supporting details of the text? ne main idea and themes. ow details are needed to support the main ze text with key supporting details.	main idea text key details determine support explain summarize summary		Limited: Identify an explicitly stated main idea and key details of a text. Basic: Determine an explicitly stated main idea of a text and determine key details; provide a simple summary of the text. Proficient: Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text. Accelerated: Determine an implicit main idea of a text and explain, using textual evidence, how it is supported by key details; summarize the text. Advanced: Determine an implicit main idea using implicit textual evidence and explain how it is supported by key details; objectively summarize the text.
Questions Stem	ns			Key Strategies
□ What is th□ What is th□ Why do yyour think□ Can you g□ Write a sh	 What is the message so far? What is this passage about? Why do you think that? Can you give some details from the text that supports your thinking? Can you give me a sentence that tells what this text was about? Write a short summary about what you learned. How would you summarize what you have read so far? 		supports	 In order to summarize the text, go down to the sentence level of the text to get the full idea. Provide opportunities for students to process information through peer interaction(e.g. think-pair-share, turn to your partner, numbered heads together) Emphasize that summaries only use key details and main ideas.
•			etermine two or more main ideas and how they are d by key details; summarize the text.	

RI 4.3	Standard: Explain events, prochistorical, scientific, or technical why, based on specific informat	text, including what happe		Anchor : Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.
Essential Question(s) How does language in informational texts help me understand how, what, and/or why something happened? Essential Skills Identify events, procedures, ideas, and concepts. Identify character interaction led to events. Evaluate why events, procedures, ideas, and concepts occurred with supporting details. Summarize why events, procedures, ideas, and concepts occurred with supporting details. Guestions Stems Can you explain what is happening in this text? Why do you think this is happening? What is the first step in this procedure? Can you what was the result of's idea?		events ideas concepts historical scientific technical text specific information results		Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors) Limited: Identify events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text based on specific information in the text. Basic: Describe events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text Proficient: Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text Accelerated: Analyze events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, using evidence from the text to justify the explanation. Advanced: Analyze complex events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, using implicit evidence from the text to justify the explanation. Key Strategies Explicitly teach the different between events, procedures and ideas or concepts. Concept is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion, whereas idea is more speciency is a general notion.

Standard: Determine the meaning of general academic and Anchor: Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a RI 4.4 domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a grade 4 text, including determining technical, connotative, and topic or subject area. figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone. **Essential Question(s)** Vocabulary Criteria for Success ☐ How can I learn and use academic vocabulary domain (Performance Level Descriptors) appropriately? prefixes - suffixes ☐ How can I learn and use domain-specific ☐ Greek Limited: Determine the meaning of basic academic and vocabulary appropriately? □ Latin domain-specific words and phrases through explicitly multiple meanings stated details. figurative language **Essential Skills Basic:** Determine the general academic and domain-specific dictionary ☐ Identify general academic words and words and phrases through explicitly stated details. glossary phrases. Proficient: Determine the meaning of general academic and ☐ Identify domain-specific words and phrases. domain-specific words and phrases. ☐ Analyze the meaning of general academic **Accelerated:** Determine the meaning of general academic phrases. and domain-specific words and phrases based on implicit ☐ Evaluate the meaning of domain-specific textual support. phrases. **Advanced:** Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases by making connections **Questions Stems** to subtle, sparse textual support. ☐ What tools can you use to help you find the meaning of this word? ☐ What does the word mean in this sentence? **Key Strategies** • Can you read the sentences around the word to help you determine its Engage students in dictionary usage by having meaning? Dictionary Races to find the word first. ☐ What does the phrase mean? • Provide lists of prefixes and suffixes and investigate ☐ Are there any parts of the word that you know? Can you use that to help you words that are related. figure out the meaning of the word? • Use books like "Parts", "More Parts" and "Even More ☐ What strategies can you use to help you find the meaning of the word? Parts" by Tedd Arnold to get at interesting idioms. ☐ Can you use the computer to help you find the meaning of that word? • Students can collect idioms throughout the year. RI 5.4: Determine the meaning of general academic and RI 3.4: Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 5 domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade three topic or subject area. (See grade 5 Language standards 4-6 for topic or subject area.

additional expectations.)

RI 4.5	Standard: Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Essential Quest	• •	Vocabulary	Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors)
 ☐ How does the text structure help me understand the text? ☐ Why does the structure of the text matter? Essential Skills ☐ Determine the overall text structure. ☐ Describe the overall text structure. 		organization structure text chronology comparison cause/effect problem/solution order events ideas sequence describe tell	Limited: Identify the structure of events, ideas, concepts, or information in part of a text. Basic: Identify the overall structure of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text. Proficient: Describe the overall structure of events, ideas
Questions Stem	ıs		of the text.
 How is this organized? Is the author comparing ideas? What happened first? What is the problem in this section of the book? What are some of the causes of this What happened when What was the result of 		?	 Key Strategies Recognize that different content area texts can be expected to be organized with predictable structures. Students may identify different causes and effects because events can have multiple causes and multiple effects.
RI 3.5: Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.			RI 5.5: Compare and contrast the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem /solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in two or more texts.

RI 4.6	Standard: Compare and contrast a account of the same event or topic; of perspective and the information proving the standard of the same event or topic; of perspective and the information proving the standard of the same event or topic; of the same event	describe the difference		Anchor: Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.
Essential Question(s) How does a firsthand or secondhand account influence how the event is told? Essential Skills Define vocabulary - compare, contrast, firsthand, secondhand. Describe events or main ideas. Compare accounts of the event or topic. Contrast accounts of the event or topic. Generalize the di erence in focus and information.		Vocabulary accounts experience firsthand secondhand compare and contrast focus topic describe difference information		Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors) Limited: Identify whether texts written on the same event or topic are a firsthand or secondhand account. Basic: Identify a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic. Proficient: Compare and contrast a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic, describing the difference in focus and the information provided. Accelerated: Compare and contrast a firsthand and
Questions Sten	Questions Stems			secondhand account of the same event or topic; describe, using textual evidence, the difference in focus and the information provided. Advanced: Compare and contrast multiple firsthand and secondhand accounts of the same event or topic; describe, using textual evidence and implicit details, the difference in focus and the information
•	roviding the information?	_		provided. Key Strategies
□ Compare how they □ Why do y □ Do you the might the	tey there at the time that this happened to the account these two people are giving tell the events? You think the information is different? Inink that the people are looking at the ear focus be different? You think the authors describe the event	event in the same way? Why ents or experiences differently?		 Demonstrate firsthand and secondhand accounts in mentor texts. Provide opportunities for students to compare and contrast firsthand and secondhand accounts of the same event or topic. Provide opportunities for students to describe the differences between information provided in a text
RI 3.6: Distinguis	importa			nalyze multiple accounts of the same event or topic, noting at similarities and differences in the point of view they at.

RI 4.7

Standard: Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.

Anchor: Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.

Essential Question(s) Vocabulary **Criteria for Success** (Performance Level Descriptors) ☐ How do audio and visual representations express □ interpret Limited: Identify explicit details presented visually, orally, or the ideas of the text? □ information quantitatively. graphs **Basic:** Interpret information presented visually, orally, or **Essential Skills** charts quantitatively. legends □ Define interpret. **Proficient:** Interpret information presented visually, orally, or diagrams □ Recognize non fiction text features. quantitatively and explain how the information time lines ☐ Read graphs, charts, diagram, timelines, etc. contributes to the text in which it appears. animation □ Recognize interactive Web elements. Accelerated: Analyze information presented visually, orally, increase ☐ Analyze information from charts, diagrams, or quantitatively and explain how the information graphs, timelines, animations, and interactive decrease contributes to and extends the overall understanding of the explain elements. text in which it appears. analyze ☐ Analyze information visually, orally, and **Advanced:** Evaluate information presented visually, orally, contributes quantitatively. or quantitatively and use evidence to show how the ☐ Evaluate how information presented visually, information contributes and extends the text. orally, and quantitatively aids in understanding. **Key Strategies** Explicitly model the use and strategies for **Questions Stems** interpreting charts, graphs, and diagrams. What does this chart mean? (e.g.: Look at the title first, then look at the ☐ Can you tell if this is increasing or decreasing? headings of each area on the chart or graph). ☐ When did this event happen on the timeline? Teach informational text features in context ☐ How does the diagram help us understand what the topic is? and what information can be gathered from ☐ What does the animation mean? Can you explain what the animation is each. (e.g. Know that diagrams show the parts showing? of something and how those parts go together;

RI 3.7: Use information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).

☐ Is there a legend that can help you figure out what this means?

☐ What helped you understand this chart?

RI 5.7: Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently.

interpret diagram by explaining, either orally

or in writing, the information gathered from it).

RI 4.8	support particular points in a text.		Anchor: Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning s well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.	
Essential Ques	tion(s)	Vocabulary	<u> </u>	
 How does the author use reason and evidence to support the text? Essential Skills Recognize the differences between fact and opinion. Define evidence and reason. Identify the author's reasons and evidence. Evaluate how to use reasons to support points. Evaluate how to use evidence to support points. 		reasons evidence support author proof explanation points		Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors) Limited: Identify reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text. Basic: Describe how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text. Proficient: Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text. Accelerated: Analyze how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text. Advanced: Analyze how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text. Advanced: Analyze how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, tracing the development of the author's point.
Questions Stems ☐ Identify at least two points the author is trying to make in this text. ☐ Did the author use any evidence to support his thinking? ☐ Where on the page does the author use facts to support what he has writte ☐ Why did the author write that? ☐ Did the author give any reason for writing that? ☐ Can you tell me why the author might have written about that? ☐ Is there any proof in this text to support what the author says?		written?	 Key Strategies Practice locating and highlighting evidence in a variety of texts. Provide text exemplars that demonstrate the reason the author is thinking in a particular way. Provide text exemplars that demonstrate evidence in the text that supports why the author is thinking in a particular way. 	
paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a		particular	xplain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence which point(s).	

RI 4.9	Standard: Integrate information from to in order to write or speak about the subsection of the subsect	-		Anchor: Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.
Essential Ques	tion(s)	Vocabular	y	
demonstra Essential Skills Identify in topic. Integrate	 How can I present information from two texts to demonstrate understanding? Essential Skills Identify information within texts on the same topic. 		ble	Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors) Limited: Use information from one text in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably. Basic: Identify explicitly stated information from two texts on the same topic that could be used to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably with support. Proficient: Integrate information from two texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably. Accelerated: Integrate complex and inferred information and textual evidence from two texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably. Advanced: Integrate complex and inferred information and textual evidence from two texts on the same topic in an
	you learn from this piece of text about _			organized manner in order to write or speak about a complex subject knowledgeably.
 Were there details in this piece that you found in the other text? How are you deciding what details are important enough that you need to include them when you are writing? Did the author of this text write something that you need to include that to other author didn't? How are you keeping track of the information so that you can put it together when you are writing or talking? Does that sound like you know what you are talking about? 			 Key Strategies Model and provide opportunities for students to compare and contrast texts.(e.g. Venn Diagram, T-Chart, conducive to small, content-based research projects). 	
1	e and contrast the most important points texts on the same topic.	and key details		Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

Standard: By the end of the year, read and comprehend Anchor: Read and comprehend complex literary and RI 4.10 informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and informational texts independently and proficiently technical texts, in the grades 4-5 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. **Essential Question(s)** Vocabulary ☐ What strategies am I using to become an **Key Strategies** comprehend independent and pro cient reader of □ understand Provide a wide range of texts, especially in the content informational texts? □ technical text areas, to reach this standard. ☐ science Fiction-Nonfiction Pairs □ history **Essential Skills** Close Reading Techniques social studies ☐ Recall/understand key ideas and details. ☐ text ☐ Identify/understand craft and structure. complexity ☐ Recognize/understand integration of ☐ level knowledge and ideas. □ range ☐ Comprehend key ideas and details. ☐ Comprehend craft and structure. Comprehend integration of knowledge and ideas. **Questions Stems** ☐ Have you tried reading this book about...? ☐ The school library has a book about... After you read the chapter in the science book, you might want to read this trade book. ☐ Another book about this topic is ... RI 3.10: By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, RI 5.10: By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at the high end texts including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at

proficiently.

of the grades 2-3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

the high end of the grades 4-5 text complexity band independently and

				g largets - LLA, Grade +
RF 4.3	Standard: Know and apply grade-level skills in decoding words by using combiletter-sound correspondences, syllabic morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) to multisyllabic words in context and out of	bined knowledge of all cation patterns, and read accurately unfamiliar		Anchor:
Essential Quest	tion(s)	Vocabulary		
□ How can I meaning of the meaning	break words into parts to determine the of the word? ade-level phonics and word analysis lecoding words. ade-level phonics and word analysis in words. ze phonics and word analysis skills to	□ letter-sounds □ syllabication □ context □ skills □ roots □ base words □ affixes □ accurately	s	 Key Strategies Model syllabication patterns (e.g.CVC=Consonant, Vowel, Consonant). Provide opportunities to work with various affixes and bases (e.g. prefixes:mis,in;Base: form; suffixes: ed,ion to analyze words like misinformation, misinformed).
Questions Stem	ns			
☐ Are there ☐ Do you k ☐ When you are any re	make all the sounds in that word in order any familiar parts in that word that you on now any other words like that? u are not sure what a word is, don't forge oot or base words you might know. u looked to see what the base word might	can use to help you?		
decoding words a. Ide pre b. De c. De	nd apply grade-level phonics and word and both in isolation and in text. entify and know the meaning of the most defixes and derivational suffixes. ecode words with common Latin suffixes. ecode multi-syllable words. ead grade-appropriate irregularly spelled was	common	skills in c a. Us syl to	Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis ecoding words. e combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, labication patterns, and morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words in context and t of context.

			9	. 90.00, 0.0.00 .
RF 4.4	Standard: Read with sufficient accuracy a comprehension. a. Read on-level text with purpose and observed b. Read on-level prose and poetry orally appropriate rate, and expression on soc. Use context to confirm or self-correct understanding, re-reading as necessary	understanding. with accuracy, uccessive readings. word recognition and	Anc	hor:
Essential Ques	stion(s)	Vocabulary	<u> </u>	
☐ How does understar☐ How does different k Essential Skills☐ Identify a ☐ Determin	s my fluency and accuracy affect my nding of any text I read? s my reading need to change when I read kinds of texts?	self-correctio self-monitorir fluency comprehensi re-reading genres purpose skim scan expression	g	 Key Strategies Provide opportunities for students to have repeated readings of texts (e.g preparing a book to read to a buddy, using fluency phones, listening partners).
Questions Ster	ns			
☐ Are the work what can ☐ What structure ☐ Don't for ☐ After loo	your reason for reading this selection? words making sense? n you do when the story/text doesn't make se rategies can you use to help you understand v rget to skim the text, so you know what you wi king at the question, can you scan the page for make that sound like you were talking?	vhat you are reading? Il be reading about.		
comprehensior a. Read o b. Read o appropi c. Use co	with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support n. on-level text with purpose and understanding. on-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, riate rate, and expression on successive read ntext to confirm or self-correct word recognition tanding, re-reading as necessary.	comprehe a. b. ings. on and c.	nsion. Read on-I Read on-I ate, and I Jse conte	level text with purpose and understanding. level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate expression on successive readings. ext to confirm or self-correct word recognition rstanding, re-reading as necessary.

W 4.1

Standard: Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.

- a. Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which related ideas are grouped to support the writer's purpose.
- b. Provide reasons that are supported by facts and details.
- c. Link opinion and reasons using words and phrases (e.g., *for instance, in order to, in addition*)
- d. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.

Anchor: Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

Essential Question(s)

- ☐ How can I use reasons to support my opinion?
- ☐ How can I use information to support my opinion?

Essential Skills

- ☐ Explain organizational structures. Explain writer's point of view. Explain writer's purpose.
- □ Determine how to clearly introduce topic or text.
- ☐ Formulate an opinion.
- ☐ Create an opinion piece supported with reasons and information.
- Opinion piece should include clear introduction, statement of opinion, and strong organizational structure

Vocabulary

- fact
- opinion
- □ text□ structure
- □ conclusion
- support
- reasons
- ☐ linking words/phrases
- transitional words

Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors)

Limited: Demonstrate an emerging ability to craft a piece of writing, using an opinion or controlling idea, attempt an organizational structure with somewhat grouped ideas and very limited progression of ideas, lack evidence, introduce minimal variation in sentence structure and word choice, and demonstrate the most basic command of conventions;

Basic: Demonstrate a general ability to craft a piece of writing, supporting an opinion or controlling idea with text-based reasons and information, attempt an organizational structure with grouped ideas and limited progression of ideas, draw evidence from text to support, introduce some variation in sentence structure and word choice;

Proficient - Advanced: Demonstrate a consistent (superior/sophisticated) ability to craft a piece of writing, supporting an opinion or controlling idea with text-based reasons and information, include a clear organizational structure that provides logically grouped support with adequate progression of ideas, draw relevant evidence from text to support analysis, reflection, or to convey ideas, include some variation in sentence structure and precise language

Questions Stems

- ☐ What is your piece about? How will you support your opinion?
- ☐ What are your reasons for writing about this?
- ☐ Which details and facts have you included that support your opinion?
- ☐ How is your writing organized? Chronological order, cause and effect...?
- Does your conclusion restate your opinion?
- Which words or phrases help move the reader logically between your opinions to your reasons for that opinion?

Key Strategies

- Model the use of linking words and phrases
- Review fact and opinion.
- Model and provide practice time for different points of view.
- Model and provide practice in organizational text structure such as chronological order cause and effect, etc...

W 3.1 : Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons.

- a. Introduce the topic or text they are writing about, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure that lists reasons.
- b. Provide reasons that support the opinion.
- c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., because, therefore, since, for example) to connect opinion and reasons.
- d. Provide concluding statement or section.

W 5.1: Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.

- a. Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which ideas are logically grouped to support the writer's purpose.
- b. Provide logically ordered reasons that are supported by facts and details.
- c. Link opinions and reasons using words, phrases, and clauses (e.g., consequently, specifically).
- d. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.

Standard: Write informative / explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas **Anchor:** Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective and information clearly. a. Introduce a topic clearly and group related information in paragraphs and selection, organization, and analysis of content. sections; include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia to aid W 4.2 comprehension, if needed. b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic. c. Link ideas within categories of information using words and phrases (e.g., another, for example, also because). d. Use precise language and domain specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented. **Essential Question(s)** Vocabulary **Criteria for Success** (Performance Level Descriptors) ■ How can I use information to express an idea? inform Limited: Demonstrate an emerging ability to craft a piece of writing, using How can I use domain-specific vocabulary to express ideas explain an opinion or controlling idea, attempt an organizational structure with accurately? topic somewhat grouped ideas and very limited progression of ideas, lack **Essential Skills** conclude evidence, introduce minimal variation in sentence structure and word ☐ Develop and Identify a clear topic with related information specific choice, and demonstrate the most basic command of conventions: grouped in paragraphs or sections. precise Basic: Demonstrate a general ability to craft a piece of writing, supporting ☐ Develop and Identify related information containing formatting, vocabulary an opinion or controlling idea with text-based reasons and information, illustrations, and multimedia when aiding comprehension. section attempt an organizational structure with grouped ideas and limited Informative/explanatory texts that include clear topic domain progression of ideas, draw evidence from text to support, introduce some introduction related information that contain formatting. group/categorize variation in sentence structure and word choice: media illustrations, and multimedia when aiding comprehension. **Proficient - Advanced:** Demonstrate a consistent (superior/sophisticated) illustrator ability to craft a piece of writing, supporting an opinion or controlling idea with text-based reasons and information, include a clear organizational **Questions Stems** structure that provides logically grouped support with adequate progression □ Are you writing to inform or explain? of ideas, draw relevant evidence from text to support analysis, reflection, or ☐ What is your topic and what will be your topic sentence to convey ideas, include some variation in sentence structure and precise ☐ Can you organize your ideas using a cluster web? language How will you finish your writing? Is there another word you can use? **Key Strategies** ■ Where are your examples, definitions and details? Provide opportunities and exposure to informative texts and their text What do others say about your topic? Can you include a quote from the information? features like headings, subheadings, illustrations, captions, different fonts, Are there illustrations, or other media you can use as a source to make your text easier to understand? inserts, closeups, cutaways, etc... Review domain specific vocabulary. Provide a list of linking words and phrases. Provide different kinds of graphic organizers to group ideas. W 3.2: Write informative / explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and W 5.2: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly. information clearly. a. Introduce a topic clearly, provide a general observation and focus, and group related information logically; include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. a. Introduce a topic and group related information together: include illustrations when useful to aiding b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the comprehension. topic.

- b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details.
- c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., also, another, and, more, but) to connect ideas within categories of information.
- d. Provide a concluding statement or section.

- c. Link ideas within and across categories of information using words, phrases, and clauses (e.g., in contrast, especially).
- d. Use precise language and domain specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.

W 4.3

Standard: Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

- a. Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/ or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.
- b. Use dialogue and description to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations.
- Use a variety of transitional words and phrases to manage the sequence of events.
- d. Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.

Anchor: Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well- structured event sequences.

Essential Question(s)

- ☐ How can I use appropriate details and organization to express a real or imagined event?
- ☐ How can I use appropriate techniques to express the event more effectively?

Essential Skills

- ☐ Identify the story elements, structure of a narrative, and use of dialogue and description to develop experiences, events or characters.
- Establish a situation, narrator, and/ or characters.
- ☐ Write a narrative that establishes a situation, a narrator, or characters.

Vocabulary

- □ problem□ character
- detaildescription
- □ setting
- audience

Key Strategies

- Provide opportunities to review story elements: plot, character, conflict, theme, and setting.
- Demonstrate how transitional words and phrases show the sequence of events.
- Demonstrate how the ending of the story needs to follow logically from the events in the story.
- Review and teach more adjectives for sensory/descriptive details.

Questions Stems

- ☐ When, where and who will your story be about? Who is telling the story?
- ☐ What problem will the main character face? How will the problem change the character?
- ☐ Can you add more descriptions to your setting?
- What actions will the characters take in response to the events in the story?
- ☐ Did you lead up to your conclusion?
- ☐ What events will lead up to your conclusion?

W 3.3: Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

- Establish a situation and introduce a narrator and/ or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.
- Use dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings to develop experiences and events or show the response of characters to situations.
- c. Use temporal words and phrases to signal event order. Provide a sense of closure.

W 5.3: Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

- a. Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/ or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.
- Use narrative techniques such as dialogue, description, and pacing, to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations.
- c. Use a variety of transitional words, phrases, and clauses to manage the sequence of events.
- d. Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.

W 4.4

Standard: Produce clear and coherent writing (<u>including</u> <u>multiple-paragraph texts</u>) in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in Standards 1–3 above.)

Anchor: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary	
■ Why do I write?	□ clear	Key Strategies
 Analyze the reason for writing to decide on task, purpose, or audience. Determine suitable idea development strategies. Determine suitable organization appropriate to the task, purpose, or audience. Produce a writing piece with clear, cohesive idea development and organization, appropriate to the determined task, purpose, and audience. 	□ coherent □ go together □ paragraph □ develop □ organize □ purpose □ audience □ multiple-paragraph □ chronological □ order □ task	 Review author's purpose to identify the audience. Use acronyms for understanding the writer's task: R.I.P.E to research, to inform, to persuade, and/or to entertain. Provide samples of different kinds of writing styles.
Questions Stems		
 □ Who will be reading your writing? □ Are you writing to tell a story or to help someone learn mode. □ How will you organize your writing? □ Is there a thinking map you can use to help you organize. □ Is there information you need to include? Where will you. □ Does this need to be longer? □ Could you add another paragraph telling about? □ Do you think your reader will understand what you are try. □ Did you write what you meant to say? 	your ideas? add that information?	
W2 4: With guidenes and support from adults, produce	W 5.4: Produce clea	ar and coherent writing (including multiple-paragraph

W3.4: With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose.

W 5.4: Produce clear and coherent writing (including multiple-paragraph texts) in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in Standards 1–3)

W 4.5

Standard: With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing. (*Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1-3 up to and including grade 4 on pages 28 and 29.)*

Anchor: Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.

Essential Question(s)

☐ How does the writing process make me a better writer?

Essential Skills

- □ Recognize, develop, and strengthen how to plan, revise, edit, rewrite and try a new approach with guidance and support from peers and adults.
- ☐ Know how to edit for conventions with guidance and support from peers and adults.

Vocabulary

- proofreadingediting
- □ revising
- peers
- purpose
- organize
- □ draft
- planning
- developstrengthen

Questions Stems

- ☐ What will you use to help organize your ideas?
- ☐ Can you create a graphic organizer/thinking map to help you sequence your ideas/events?
- ☐ Can you re-write this so that the ideas/details are clearer?
- □ Have you completed your first draft?
- ☐ Did you share with your audience what you intended to say?
- ☐ Have you asked your partner/group to give you feedback about what you have written so far?
- ☐ Is there a better way you could start/end your writing?
- What is your topic sentence?
- □ Have you used your editing/proofreading checklist to help you make any changes?

W3.5: With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1-3 up to and including grade 3 on pages 28 and 29.)

Criteria for Success (Performance Level Descriptors)

Limited: Demonstrate a lack of command of the conventions of grade-appropriate standard English grammar, usage, and mechanics.

Basic: Demonstrate a basic command of the conventions of grade-appropriate standard English grammar, usage, and mechanics.

Proficient: Demonstrate command of the conventions of grade-appropriate standard English grammar, usage, and mechanics.

Accelerated: Demonstrate strong command of the conventions of grade-appropriate standard English grammar, usage, and mechanics.

Advanced: Demonstrate mastery of the conventions of grade-appropriate standard English grammar, usage, and mechanics.

Key Strategies

- During a Think Aloud, use graphic organizers to visualize the process of generating ideas.
- Use a checklist that helps students keep track of their progress through the stages of the writing process.
- Use a tool to help students self-assess.
- Use a rubric for writing conferences and for formative assessment.

W 5.5: With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach. (*Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1-3 up to and including grade 5.)*

W 4.6

Standard: With some guidance and support from adults, use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others, while demonstrating sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of one page in a single sitting.

Anchor: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.

Vocabulary **Essential Question(s)** ☐ How can technology be used as a tool to write, publish, **Key Strategies** □ Internet and/or collaborate? publisher Model and provide access to digital □ PowerPoint media. working together **Essential Skills** Provide opportunities for keyboarding □ save and word processing. ☐ Use keyboarding skills and word processing with ☐ menu some guidance and support from adults. ☐ font ☐ Use the Internet to communicate with others with keyboarding some guidance and support from adults. ■ spell check ☐ Evaluate the technology tools for producing, word processing collaborating with others, and publishing writing with ☐ format some guidance and support from adults. ☐ Use technology to develop, revise, edit, and publish writing with some guidance and support from adults. ☐ Use keyboarding skills to type a minimum of one page in a single sitting. **Questions Stems** □ Don't forget to use the correct font, tabs, or spacing when you are typing your paper. ☐ Will you save your document or are you ready to print? ☐ Have you used the spell checker to help you edit your writing? ☐ You might need to use the thesaurus to say that another way. ☐ You might try making this into a PowerPoint so that you can present your ideas. ☐ What online sources might you use to help write your paper? ☐ How did your group divide the responsibilities so that you all contributed to completing the project?

W3.6: With guidance and support from adults, use technology to produce and publish writing (using keyboarding skills) as well as to interact and collaborate with others.

W 5.6: With guidance and support from adults, use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of two pages in a single sitting.

W 4.7 Standard: Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.		Anchor: Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.		
research p Essential Skills Conduct Conduct	I learn more about a topic by completing a project?	Vocab aspects topics researc project investig sources primary perspe cite	s ch gation s y sources	 Key Strategies Provide opportunities to practice use of reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, atlases). Provide graphic organizers for organizational structure. Introduce qualitative methods such as interviewing, reading case studies and diaries as other ways to conduct investigations.
□ What sou □ What onl □ Which kee topic? □ Do you the □ What do □ How will	I your project be about? Can you narrow you urces will you use to present information? line sources might you use? eywords can you think of to search for addition hink someone else might have a different poir you think your readers will learn after they ha you organize your information? you keep track of the sources you will use?	nal information a	·	
W3.7: Conduct s	short research projects that build knowledge a	about a topic.	sources	onduct short research projects that use several to build knowledge through investigation of different of a topic.

W 4.8

Standard: Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; take notes, **paraphrase**, and categorize information, and provide a list of sources.

Anchor: Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.

Essential Question(s)	Vocab	ulary						
 ☐ How can I recall and organize information ☐ How can I collect and organize information ☐ How can I collect and organize information ☐ Identify relevant information from a pass ☐ Recall and gather relevant information from experience. ☐ Take notes. Provide source list. ☐ Gather relevant information from print a sources. ☐ Categorize information. ☐ Distinguish between relevant and irrelevant information. 	n accurately? on accurately? bibliogration cite sage. rom on topic digital sencyclo nd digital paraphi quoting vant list sources sources rist digital prelevan on topic digital sencyclo	Key Strategies Take notes. Organize their information into categories. List the sources they used t concessoredia king						
Questions Stems								
 □ Ask yourself, "How does this support my □ Is this information important to your reservation. How will you include this information in the How will you keep track of the information that you have used? □ Where can you get information on how the Can you say that using your own words □ Can you use an organizer to help you get what do you need to do if you are using 	 □ Ask yourself, "How does this support my topic?" □ Is this information important to your research? □ How will you include this information in your report? □ How will you keep track of the information that you have looked at and the information that you have used? □ Where can you get information on how to cite the sources you used? □ Can you say that using your own words? □ Can you use an organizer to help you group your ideas? 							
W3.8: Recall information from experiences or o	ather information from print W	7 5.8 : Recall relevant information from experiences or gather						

w3.8: Recall information from experiences or gather information from print and digital sources; take brief notes on sources and sort evidence into provided categories.

W 5.8: Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources.

W 4.9	Standard: Draw evidence from literary or informanalysis, reflection, and research. a. Apply grade 4 Reading standards to literary in depth a character, setting, or event in drawing on specific details in the text [explain thoughts, words, or actions]."). b. Apply grade 4 Reading standards to information in the setting of the setting in the text particular points in a text").	erature (e.g., "Describe n a story or drama, .g., a character's ormational texts (e.g.,	Anchor: Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
Essential Quest	tion(s)	Vocabulary	
Essential Skills Identify k conclusion Analyze k	ey ideas and details as evidence to support	□ research □ analysis □ evidence □ literary □ informational □ details □ reasons	 Key Strategies Provide opportunities for students to draw evidence from literary and informational texts to support analysis, reflection and research. Review story elements, main ideas, key details, and author's point of view.
Questions Stem	ıs		
What are s What evid How will y Which det Have you Did you us What caus	c did you chose to research? some possible sources you might use? ence does the author use to support the points being ou support the points you are trying to make? cails can you add that will make your writing stronger? considered sources that have different points of view se at leastdifferent sources or evidence? sed you to think or believe that? care the view of the author? Why or why not?		
W3.9: N/A		and research. a. Apply grade 5 R two or more cha on specific detai b. Apply grade 5 R an author uses r	literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection Reading standards to literature (e.g., "Compare and contrast tracters, settings, or events in a story or a drama, drawing its in the text [e.g., how characters interact]"). Reading standards to informational texts (e.g., "Explain how reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, in reasons and evidence support which point[s]").

W 4.10

Standard: Write routinely over extended time frames (*time for research, reflection, and revision*) and shorter time frames (*a single sitting or a day or two*) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Anchor: Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Esser	ntial Question(s)		Vocabulary		
<u> </u>	Why is it important to write regularly? Why is it important to adopt the routine of research, reflection, and revision? Why is it important to write for different reasons and different audiences? htial Skills	□ re □ re □ pr □ all □ his	oofread owed/permitted story	b • P e. w	Key Strategies rovide a journal for reflections and rainstorming. rovide regular opportunities to write for xtended periods of time during writer's rorkshop. rovide opportunities to write for a range of
	Identify the various purposes for writing. Identify and understand the various organizational structures as related to di erent genres or purposes of writing.		cial sciences Idience	d	iscipline specific tasks, purposes and udiences.
	Determine when to write for short or extended time frames. Determine the appropriate organizational structure for specific audiences and purposes.				
	Write for various purposes and to various audiences for short or extended time frames.				
	Write for a range of discipline- specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.				
Quest	tions Stems				
	You will haveminutes to write about				
	Don't forget to take a few minutes to plan your writing				
	and your production grown grown you are a carried and re-	•			
	Re-read your writing or ask a peer to read it to see if there are make	addition	is you need to		
	1 1 3				
	Think about whom your audience is and why you are writing a	s you pla			
	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research,	dov			r extended time frames (time for
renect	tion, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a c	ay	researcn, retiection	, ana rev	ision) and shorter time frames (a single

or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks,

purposes, and audiences.

Standard: Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in Anchor: Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse groups, and teacher led) with diverse partners on grade 4 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their a. Come to discussions prepared having read or studied required material; own clearly and persuasively. **SL 4.1** explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion. b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles. c. Pose and respond to specific questions to clarify or follow up on information, and make comments that contribute to the discussion and link to the remarks of others. d. Review the key ideas expressed and explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion. Vocabulary **Essential Question(s)** ☐ How are my conversation skills dependent on the makeup of the **Key Strategies** discussion group? conversation Provide opportunities for students to interact with ☐ What contributions can I make to the conversation when I'm group work partners and groups by varying the instructional prepared and engaged? understanding delivery of the curriculum. light Create anchor charts that detail expectations. **Essential Skills** role Create sentence strips to use as prompts for ☐ Identify key ideas from reading material. questions and clarifying. (e.g. "I heard you say...") clarify ☐ Relate information read to discussion topics. • Question/Sentence Stems: , did I get link ☐ Engage in discussions by sharing knowledge. that right?"). **Questions Stems** ■ Does everyone understand what their role is for completing the task? Be prepared to ask several questions that you can discuss with your group or partner. Be sure that everyone in the group has a chance to add their opinion. In light of what has already been said, what are your ideas about this ... What words can you use to link your ideas to the ideas that we have already talked about? Be prepared to explain your ideas and what you new understanding you have. ☐ Can you show the group where you are getting your information? **SL 3.1:** Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, SL 5.1: Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 5 topics and texts, in groups, and teacher led) with diverse partners on grade 3 topics and building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. a. Come to discussions prepared having read or studied required material; a. Come to discussions prepared having read or studied required explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information topic to explore ideas under discussion. known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion. b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in c. Pose and respond to specific questions by making comments that contribute respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about to the discussion and elaborate on the remarks of others. the topics and texts under discussion).

Ask questions to check understanding of information presented, stay on

Explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.

topic, and link their comments to the remarks of others.

d. Review the key ideas expressed and draw conclusions in light of information

and knowledge gained from the discussions.

SL 4.2	Standard: Paraphrase portions of a text real presented in diverse media and formats, including quantitatively, and orally.		rmation	Anchor: Integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
Essential Questi	on(s)	Vocal	oulary	
and/or water Essential Skills Paraphras	tell what is important when listening to ching a presentation? e textual information presented orally from f media formats.	diverse media orally portion quantit charts graphs	atively s	Provide various opportunities for students to tell in their own words, what they hear or saw presented.
Questions Stems	6			
□ Share the □ How did your g □ Tell your g □ Using your □ What med the author	e what you saw. main idea with you partner. ou decide that these were key details? roup, what information the author representer own words, what were the main ideas prese ia did the author use to present his/her ideas' chose to present his/her ideas this way? on of the text, made you think that?	nted in the vide	o?	t.
read aloud or inf	ne the main ideas and supporting details ormation presented in diverse media and y, quantitatively, and orally.			Summarize a written text read aloud or information presented e media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and

SL 4.3	Standard: Identify the reasons and evidence a speaker or media source provides to support particular points.			Anchor: Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric.
Essential Quest	tion(s)	Vocabu	ılary	
said? Essential Skills Identify s Identify th	☐ How do I decide the speaker supported what he/she said?☐ media reasons☐ speaker		9	 Key Strategies Using text exemplars, demonstrate that a reason for an opinion may not be directly supported by evidence (examples, facts, images, explanations) and may need to be inferred, whereas the evidence can be directly identified.
□ What is th □ What reas □ Do you be □ What reas	e speaker trying to make these particular points (media) trying to tell you? sons does the speaker give that support his elieve what the speaker is saying? Why? sons made you agree/ disagree with what you what you saw or heard what conclusions did	points? ou heard or saw?		
	answer questions about information from a gappropriate elaboration and detail.		and expla	ummarize the points a speaker <u>or media source</u> makes in how each claim is supported by reasons and evidence, tify and analyze <u>any logical fallacies.</u>

SL 4.4

Standard: Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience in an organized manner, using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.

a. Plan and deliver a narrative presentation that: relates ideas, observations, or recollections; provides a clear context; and includes clear insight into why the event or experience is memorable.

Anchor: Present information, findings, and supporting evidence such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary	
How does the way I organize my presentation affect how my audience hears and	☐ recount	Key Strategies
understands the message? Essential Skills	□ relates □ recollections	Provide opportunities for projects, both short and more in-depth. Require
 Know strategies for organizing a presentation such as brainstorming, the use of graphic organizers, or thinking maps Use structures for organizing presentations such as chronologically, problem/solution, cause and effect, before and after Recall an experience that is memorable using relevant, descriptive details. Plan carefully so that your presentation includes relevant details and clear context When presenting use a clear, understandable voice and an appropriate pace Good presentation skills include speaking clearly, with good pacing and making 	insights clear appropriate relevant pace descriptive rubric theme	students to present their findings in formal and informal ways. • Provide the rest of the class with rubrics or another evaluation tool to give students the opportunity to critique each other and give each speaker feedback.
eye contact Questions Stems		
 □ What topic will you be writing about in your report? □ After studyingyour group will write a report and make a presentation. □ Have you included all the key details your reader needs to know about? □ How will you organize your information? Sequentially? Cause and Effect? □ Which graphic organizer can you use to help you organize your story? □ Have you included all the details that make your experience memorable? □ Are you including sensory information to help your audience understand your story. □ Remember to speak slowly and clearly so that everyone can hear you. □ When you are going over your presentation be sure to use the speaking and lister. □ How will you make sure that what you will say is relevant to your main idea? 	•	
■ What is the theme of your story? SL 3.4: Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking clearly at an understandable pace. a. Plan and deliver an informative/explanatory presentation on a topic that: organizes ideas around major points of information, follows a logical sequence, includes supporting details, uses clear and specific vocabulary,	and using appropriate facts and or themes; speak clearly at an ua. Plan and deliver an opinion	ext or present an opinion, sequencing ideas logically direlevant, descriptive details to support main ideas understandable pace. In speech that: states an opinion, logically upport the speaker's position, uses transition words

and provides a strong conclusion.

to effectively link opinions and evidence (e.g., consequently and therefore), and provides a concluding statement related to the speaker's position.

b. Memorize and recite a poem or section of a speech or historical document using rate, expression, and gestures appropriate to the selection.

SL 4.5	Standard: Add audio recordings and vis presentations when appropriate to enhance main ideas or themes.	• •	nt of	Anchor: Make strategic use of digital media and visual displays of data to express information and enhance understanding of presentations.	
to make my presentation more engaging for the audience? Essential Skills Identify main idea. Identify theme. Determine when to enhance main idea or theme in audio. Add audio recordings to enhance the main		Vocabulary enhance presentation display visually theme audio recordings PowerPoint ClipArt appropriate		 Key Strategies Specifically teach and model adding audio recordings and using visual displays to enhance a presentation. 	
Questions Stem Can you a How will y PowerPoi Can you a Can you a Can you a Can you i Be sure to	add a graphic that will help others understated a graphic that will help others understated upon present your information? Will you used that a legend to your chart that will help the add sound or video clips to your PowerPoinsert Clipart or a picture to strengthen the primation can be displayed visually to enhance use graphics that are appropriate to your ingaging audio recordings of stories or poet it reading at an understandable pace; add	ing at an understandable pace; add visual displays visual d		nclude multimedia components (e.g., graphics, sound) and splays in presentations when appropriate to enhance the ment of main ideas or themes.	

SL 4.6

Standard: Differentiate between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small-group discussion); use formal English when appropriate to task and situation. (See grade 4 Language standards 1 for specific expectations.)

Anchor: Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and communicative tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary	
 Why do I need to think about the audience and purpose each time I speak? How do I decide when to use formal or informal English when speaking? Essential Skills Identify audience, task, or situation. Identify characteristics of formal and informal speaking. Distinguish between formal and informal speech. Analyze situation to determine appropriate speech use. Speak using formal English when appropriate. 	contexts formal informal speech styles discourse situations times Standard English conventions grammar	 Key Strategies Use teachable moments in the classroom to reach this standard (e.g., when a child addresses you inappropriately or when the principal comes in). Role play various registers of formal and informal speech (e.g., you use different styles of speaking with different audiences: with a baby, with your friends, with your teacher, with the principal).
Questions Stems		
 Who is your audience? Will you need to use formal or informal English? Is this a situation when you are talking to friends and family, or are Use complete sentences when you are responding to questions ab Are you using specific vocabulary that is important to the topic you Are you observing the rules for speaking? As you are presenting your ideas, remember to use the Standard E and punctuation. Are you speaking clearly enough so that your audience can underse 	out the topic. will be talking about? English rules for grammar	
SL 3.6 : Speak in complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.		a variety of contexts and tasks, using propriate to task and situation. (See grade 5

Language standards 1 and 3 for specific expectations.)

and usage when writing or spe a. Use relative pronouns (where, when, why). b. Form and use the progress verb tenses. c. Use modal auxiliaries (e.g. d. Order adjectives within sers small red bag rather than a e. Form and use prepositions f. Produce complete sentence and run-ons.* g. Correctly use frequently contains the complete sentence and run-ons.*	sive (e.g., I was walking; I am walking; I will be wanted., can, may, must) to convey various conditions. Intences according to conventional patterns (e.g., a red small bag).	of standard Enwriting or speal	onstrate command of the conventions glish grammar and usage when king.
Essential Question(s)	Vocab	ılary	
 □ Why is it important for me to know and fo English grammar when I write or speak? Essential Skills □ Know the rules that govern grammar used when to use modal verbs to express the order of adjectives in a sented how to form prepositional phrased how to form complete sentences the order of adjectives in a sented how to form complete sentences the order of adjectives in a sented how to form complete sentences the order of adjectives in a sented how to form complete sentences the order of adjectives in a sented how to form complete sentences the order of adjectives in a sented how to form prepositional phrased how to form complete sentences the order of adjectives in a sented how to form prepositional phrased how to form complete sentences the order of adjectives in a sented how to form prepositional phrased how to form complete sentences the order of adjectives in a sented how to form prepositional phrased how to form complete sentences the order of adjectives in a sented how to form prepositional phrased how to form complete sentences the order of adjectives in a sented how to form prepositional phrased how to form complete sentences the order of adjectives in a sented how to form prepositional phrased ho	run-ons fragments standard E grammar relative pro progressive legibly italics fragments ntences gress can usually be continuation run-ons fragments standard E grammar relative pro progressive legibly italics modal convention patterns interrogative	al sentence re relative pronouns	 Key Strategies Employ effective writing and listening skills. Utilize the word wall with high frequency words. Teach vocabulary of conventions of writing (e.g. progressive verb tenses, adjectives, prepositional phrases, pronouns, adverbs, adjectives). Teach grammar and usage within authentic writing. *This is a skill that will require continued attention as the student continues through the grades, do not expect mastery.
□ Listen as I read what you wrote. Did that Is there another way to write that word the Can you think of a homograph that might Could you write that so that I can read it What is this sentence missing? Did you Is that a complete sentence or is it a run Ask your partner to read your writing and	hat would be better to use here? It fit here? It fit who did what? I con?		

- **L 3.1** Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
 - a. Explain the function of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in general and their functions in particular sentences.
 - b. Use reciprocal pronouns correctly
 - c. Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns.
 - d. Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood)
 - e. Form and use regular and irregular verbs.
 - f. Form and use the simple (e.g., I walked; I walk; I will walk) verb tenses.
 - g. Ensure subject-verb and pronoun antecedent agreement.*
 - i. Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.
 - j. Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.
 - k. Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences.

- **L 5.1:** Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
 - a. Explain the function of conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections in general and their function in particular sentences.
 - b. Form and use the perfect (e.g., I had walked; I have walked; I will have walked) verb tenses.
 - c. Use verb tense to convey various times, sequences, states, and conditions.
 - d. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense.*
 - e. Use correlative conjunctions (e.g., either/or, neither/nor).

L 4.2

Standard: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Use correct capitalization.
- b. Use commas and quotation marks to mark direct speech and quotations from a text.
- c. Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence.
- d. Spell grade-appropriate words correctly, consulting references as needed.

Anchor: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary	
 Why is it important for me to know and follow the rules of standard English mechanics for writing? Essential Skills Apply correct capitalization and punctuation in writing. Use commas and quotation marks in dialogue. Apply correct spelling in writing. Know coordinating conjunctions. Know that coordinating conjunctions connect two or more independent clauses. Use commas before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence. Apply correct spelling in writing. Know coordinating conjunctions. Know that coordinating conjunctions connect two or more independent clauses. Use commas before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence. 	quote capitalize dialogue direct speech comma conjunction coordinating conjunction simple sentence compound sentence affixes roots appropriate dictionary generalizations analogy	 Key Strategies Teach dictionary and digital media skills. Practice the use of quotation marks, commas,capitalization, punctuation and spelling within authentic writing. Teach conventions of Standard English within authentic writing.
Questions Stems Remember to use correct grammar when you are speaking or writing What are some strategies you can use to help you write correctly? What is the correct way to write the underlined part of the sentence Which sentence is written correctly? How should this be punctuated How should this be written to show that someone is talking? There are errors in this sentence, which words should be capitalize	? d?	

L 3.2: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

Do you know another word like that? Where can you go to find out how to spell a word?

- a. Capitalize appropriate words in titles.
- b. Use commas in addresses.
- c. Use commas and quotation marks in dialogue.
- d. Form and use possessives.
- e. Use conventional spelling for high frequency and other studied words and for adding suffixes to base words (e.g., sitting, smiled, cries, happiness).
- f. Use spelling patterns and generalizations (e.g., word families, position-based spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, meaningful word parts) in writing words.
- g. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check correct spellings.

- **L 5.2:** Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
 - a. Use punctuation to separate items in a series.*
 - b. Use a comma to separate an introductory element from the rest of the sentence.
 - c. Use a comma to set off the words yes and no (e.g., Yes, thank you), to set off a tag question from the rest of the sentence (e.g., It's true, isn't it?), and to indicate direct address (e.g., Is that you, Steve?).
 - d. Use underlining, quotation marks, or italics to indicate titles of works.
 - e. Spell grade-appropriate words correctly, consulting references as needed.

Standard: Use knowledge of language and its conventions Anchor: Apply knowledge of language to when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or a. Choose words and phrases to convey ideas precisely. L 4.3 b. Choose punctuation for effect. style, and to comprehend more fully when reading c. Differentiate between contexts that call for formal English or listening. (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small group discussion). **Essential Question(s)** Vocabulary ☐ How can I convey my ideas effectively through word choice and **Key Strategies** convev punctuation? precision Model how to proofread writing. ☐ How does my language change based on the situation and precise Model to actively listen. audience? differentiate Model how to write formal and informally. **Essential Skills** • Provide opportunities to work in small groups effect ☐ Recognize and apply knowledge of language conventions for or with partners to practice presentations. writing, speaking, reading, and listening. formal Provide opportunities to write formally and ☐ Choose words and phrases precisely when speaking. informal informally. ☐ Recognize types of punctuation. discourse Use punctuation effectively when reading and ☐ Identify and choose punctuation that creates effect. shades of meaning writing. ☐ Recognize differentiate between contexts that call for formal • Provide opportunities to practice using precise English and informal discourse. language when speaking and writing. ☐ Use knowledge of language when speaking. **Questions Stems** * This is a skill that will require continued attention ■ Have you proofread your writing? as the student continues through the grades, do not Have you determined the purpose for your speech/writing/presentation? expect mastery. Have you determined who will be your audience? Is the tone or discourse style appropriate to your audience? Have you followed the rules of punctuation and grammar? Did you practice your presentation with your group and did they provide you with feedback? Did you use a thesaurus to locate other ways to say ? Did you use quotes, questions, or exclamations to add emphasis to your writing/presentation? In your discussion with your group, did you talk about using precise language to convey your ideas? How did you check for this language? L 3.3: Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, L 5.3: Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or reading, or listening. a. Compare formal and informal uses of English. a. Expand, combine, and reduce sentences for meaning, reader/listener interest, and

b. Compare and contrast the varieties of English (e.g., dialects, registers) used in

stories, dramas, or poems.

L 4.4

Standard: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and pd on *grade 4 reading and content,* choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., definitions, examples, or restatements in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *telegraph*, *photograph*, *autograph*).
- c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of keywords and phrases and to identify alternate word choices in all content areas.

Anchor: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate.

L 5.4: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases

a. Use context (e.g., cause/effect relationships and comparisons in text) as a clue to the meaning of a

b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word

c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find

the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of keywords and phrases and to

based on grade 5 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

word choices in all content areas.		
Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary	
How do I know which strategy to use to make meaning of words or phrases I don't?	☐ reference materials ☐ definitions	 Key Strategies Model strategies for teaching unknown words (context
Essential Skills Identify common context clues and determine the meaning of words by examining a text.	□ restatements□ phrase□ affixes□ clues	clues, using affixes, reference (materials including digital, glossary, etc). • Differentiate between a root and a base word. Use
 Choose from a range of vocabulary strategies to determine a word's meaning. Use reference materials to find pronunciation and determine the meaning of key words 	☐ precise ☐ clarify ☐ multiple-meaning words	the word <root> to denote the historical sense of the word. Use the word <base/> to denote the part of the word that carries the core meaning of the word.</root>
 Questions Stems What strategies have you tried to help you figure out what this word means? Have you tried looking in the dictionary or glossary to help you figure out that word's meaning? Have you read the sentences around the word to help you determine what the word means? Can you go online and search for the meaning of the word? Are there any prefixes or suffixes that you can use to help you determine the meaning of the word' Can you find a root or base word in that word that might provide a clue to what that word means? Are there other words you can use instead of? Did you check the thesaurus for other ways you can say/write? 		

word or phrase.

(e.g., photograph, photosynthesis).

identify alternate word choices in all content areas.

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heat/preheat).

root (e.g., company, companion).

strategies.

L 3.4: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and

a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

the precise meaning of keywords and phrases in all content areas.

b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known affix is added to a

known word (e.g., agreeable /disagreeable, comfortable /uncomfortable, care/careless,

Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same

d. Use glossaries or beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify

phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of

Standard: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. L 4.5 a. Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context. b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs. c. Demonstrate understanding of words by relating them to their antonyms (opposites) and synonyms (words with similar but not identical meanings). **Essential Question(s)** Vocabulary ☐ How do I show I know how to use words accurately and shades of meaning effectively? □ literal meaning non-literal meaning **Essential Skills** context ☐ Recognize and define simple similes and metaphors, purpose common idioms, adages, and proverbs in text. describe ☐ Explain and distinguish between the meaning of simple similes and metaphors in context. meaning ☐ Explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs. ☐ Identify and distinguish between synonyms and antonyms.

Anchor: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

Key Strategies

- Demonstrate examples of figurative language in mentor text.
- Provide examples of figurative language within text.
- Provide opportunities to use similes, metaphors, adages, proverbs, idioms within text.

Questions Stems

- ☐ What is the purpose of writing with "figurative" words or phrases?
- ☐ What is the literal meaning of this sentence?
- ☐ How might you compare those two objects?
- ☐ Without changing the meaning, what word could you add to make the sentence stronger?
- ☐ In what other context could this word be used?
- L 3.5: Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
 - a. Distinguish the literal and non-literal meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps).
 - b. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe people who are friendly or helpful).
 - c. Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., knew, believed, suspected, heard, wondered).

- L 5.5: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
 - a. Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context.
 - b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.
 - c. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs) to better understand each of the words.

L 4.6

Standard: Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal precise actions, emotions, or states of being (e.g., *quizzed, whined, stammered*) and that are basic to a particular topic (e.g., *wildlife, conservation,* and *endangered* when discussing animal preservation).

Anchor: Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression.

Essential Question(s)	Vocabulary	
 ■ What strategies will I use to learn and use words that are specific to the things I study? ■ Essential Skills ■ Acquire grade appropriate general academic and domain-specific words. ■ Know words that signal precise actions, emotions, and states of being. ■ Know words that are basic to a particular topic. ■ Use grade appropriate general academic and domain-specific words. ■ Use words that signal precise actions, emotions, and states of being. ■ Use words that are basic to a particular topic. Questions Stems 	Vocabulary academic science scientific history historical math mathematical precise actions emotions emotions shades of meaning topic general specific	 Key Strategies Provide opportunities to use grade level specific vocabulary in reading, writing, speaking and listening. Utilize content specific vocabulary word wall Teach how to use an organizational system to gather grade level academic and domain specific vocabulary words.
 □ What word would best describe? □ What heading would best describe these words □ Can you restate that using more precise language □ Why would the author use this word rather than th □ Have you discovered any new and interesting wor □ Have you used the thesaurus to find another way 	e? at word? ds? to say that?	quire and use accurately grade appropriate general
·	to say that?	quire and use accurately grade appropriate general

went looking for them).

academic, and domain specific words and phrases, including those that

signal spatial and temporal relationships (e.g., After dinner that night we

academic and domain specific words and phrases, including those

that signal contrast, addition, and other logical relationships (e.g.,

however, although, nevertheless, similarly, moreover, in addition).